

labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger."

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF PERSON.

Section 4 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5303) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) 'person' means—

"(A) an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or other private entity;

"(B) an officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of—

"(i) the Federal Government;

"(ii) any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or

"(iii) any foreign government;

"(C) a State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or

"(D) any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

#### SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON SALE, IMPORTATION, OR EXPORTATION OF PRODUCTS LABELED OR ADVERTISED AS RHINOCEROS OR TIGER PRODUCTS.

The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 7 as section 9; and

(2) by inserting after section 6 the following:

#### "SEC. 7. PROHIBITION ON SALE, IMPORTATION, OR EXPORTATION OF PRODUCTS LABELED OR ADVERTISED AS RHINOCEROS OR TIGER PRODUCTS.

"(a) PROHIBITION.—A person shall not sell, import, or export, or attempt to sell, import, or export, any product, item, or substance intended for human consumption or application containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger.

"(b) PENALTIES.—

"(1) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—A person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or distributor that knowingly violates subsection (a) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

"(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A person that knowingly violates subsection (a), and a person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or distributor that violates subsection (a), may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$12,000 for each violation.

"(B) MANNER OF ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.—A civil penalty under this paragraph shall be assessed, and may be collected, in the manner in which a civil penalty under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 may be assessed and collected under section 11(a) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1540(a)).

"(c) PRODUCTS, ITEMS, AND SUBSTANCES.—Any product, item, or substance sold, imported, or exported, or attempted to be sold, imported, or exported, in violation of this section or any regulation issued under this section shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States.

"(d) REGULATIONS.—After consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the United States Trade Representative, the

Secretary shall issue such regulations as are appropriate to carry out this section.

"(e) ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall enforce this section in the manner in which the Secretaries carry out enforcement activities under section 11(e) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1540(e)).

"(f) USE OF PENALTY AMOUNTS.—Amounts received as penalties, fines, or forfeiture of property under this section shall be used in accordance with section 6(d) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3375(d))."

#### SEC. 6. EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM.

The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) (as amended by section 5) is amended by inserting after section 7 the following:

#### "SEC. 8. EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop and implement an educational outreach program in the United States for the conservation of rhinoceros and tiger species.

"(b) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register guidelines for the program.

"(c) CONTENTS.—Under the program, the Secretary shall publish and disseminate information regarding—

"(1) laws protecting rhinoceros and tiger species, in particular laws prohibiting trade in products containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, their parts;

"(2) use of traditional medicines that contain parts or products of rhinoceros and tiger species, health risks associated with their use, and available alternatives to the medicines; and

"(3) the status of rhinoceros and tiger species and the reasons for protecting the species."

#### SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 9 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5306) (as redesignated by section 5(1)) is amended by striking "1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000" and inserting "1996 through 2002".

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to amend the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 to prohibit the sale, importation, and exportation of products intended for human consumption or application containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger, and to reauthorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, and for other purposes.

#### ASSISTING THE IRISH PEACE PROCESS

Mr. JEFFORDS. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4293 which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4293) to establish a cultural training program for disadvantaged individuals to assist the Irish peace process.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, on May 22, 1998, the people of Northern

Ireland and the Republic of Ireland courageously voted to make a break with the tragic violence of their past by expressing their support for the April 10 Peace Accords.

The time is right for the U.S. to step in and show support for the changes in Ireland. We have a unique opportunity to participate in the building of an everlasting peace with the Northern Ireland Visa for Peace and Reconciliation Act.

Northern Ireland will undergo massive changes as it progresses beyond its violent past to a calm, more peaceful future. These changes require economic opportunities and a workforce that can rebuild a beautiful country.

The U.S. can offer training and job skills. More importantly, when they return home, they will be prepared to provide the crucial skill-base needed to attract private investment to their local economies.

This past July, Senator TORRICELLI and I introduced S. 2269 set up for the same purpose. After much negotiation, we now have before us a bipartisan effort to show support for peace—the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998.

This bill will provide 4,000 visas a year for three years allowing young people from Ireland to live in the United States for up to 36 months—gaining experience working and living in a peaceful, multicultural society.

The bill establishes a program that will expose individuals from disadvantaged areas of Ireland to business and social life of other communities and train individuals for job skills for which there are opportunities in Ireland. That translates into a low-cost, low-risk, high return investment in peace in Northern Ireland.

This bill will provide opportunities for residents of Ireland to have an experience that they can bring home with them to cultivate their economy and culture as the region enters into a new and promising era. That is why it is called the Northern Ireland Visa for Peace and Reconciliation Act. And I hope we call it law very soon. I believe some call it INNISFAILE, Island of Destiny.

I want to congratulate Congressman Walsh and so many others for their vision and persistence in getting this bill passed and I urge its adoption.

Mr. JEFFORDS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4293) was passed.